THE

Compleat Linguist.

OR, AN UNIVERSAL

GRAMMAR

Of all the Considerable

TONGUES in Being.

In a Shorter, Clearer, and more Instructive METHOD than is extant.

Collected from the most Approv'd Hands.

To be publish'd Monthly, One Distinct GRAMMAR each Month, till the whole is perfected: With a PREFACE to every *Grammar*, relating to each *Tongue*.

NUMB. III.

For the Month of *October*, 1719.

BEING

A GRAMMAR of the *French* Tongue.

By *JOHN HENLET*, M.A.

LONDON:

Printed for J. ROBERTS, in *Warwick-Lane*; and J. PEMBERTON, at the *Buck* and *Sun* against St. *Dunstan's* Church in *Fleetstreet*. 1719. Price 1s.

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GRAMMAR

OF THE French Tongue.

CHAPTERS.

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PREFACE

PROCEED we now, in the Course of this Undertaking, to the French Tongue, the last, in our Order, of the Provincial Languages, as the Spanish, Italian, and This, are properly call'd, because they are spoken in those Countries which were the chief European Provinces of the Roman Empire, and have taken so prevailing a Tincture from the Imperial or Latin Tongue.

Not that the Latin, as the common Opinion runs, is strictly the Source of any of them, but only, as we have them at present, the largest Ingredient. For each Country enjoy'd its original Tongue, upon which the Latin was afterwards grafted, in a greater or lesser Degree, as the Romans either subdu'd, or mix'd with the People of each Country: To which was added in following Times a Vein of the Gothic, as well as other Tongues, in a proportionable Degree, from the same Cause. Thus the first Spanish, that we can trace, was the Cantabrian: The earliest Italian was very probably

bably the old Hetrurian; *and the Basis of This we now go upon, is, at least as probably, the* Celtic. *The most* [illegible] *Tongue* [illegible] *Gaul* [illegible], *and* [illegible] *was founded upon the* Latin, *it could be taken, as I explain'd it after, in no other Sense, than the largest Ingredient of a Composition is often call'd the Basis & the Foundation of it.*

As a Proof of what I advance upon this Head, may be alledg'd the great Number of Words in each of these Provincial Tongues, that have no Affinity with the Latin, *or with any other Speech; and therefore must be the Remains of the old Original Tongue of each Country, still preserv'd in the Body of the present Language, and pointing out to us the true Root of it.*

The Rise of the French *therefore is due to the old* Celtic, *blended with the* Latin, Gothic, German, *&c. And the Learned Father* Pezron, *who has written upon this Subject, has work'd upon the most promising Vein in this dark Mine, that ever yet was discover'd.*

As the Romans *push'd on their Conquests in* Gaul, *their Tongue kept pace with their Eagles: And by Steps wore off a great Part of the* Celtic, *and introduc'd an equal Measure of the* Latin.

The Franks, *under the Ensigns of* Pharamond, *their King, made an Incursion into* Gaul, *erected a Kingdom there in the Decay of the*

the Roman Empire, and gave Name to France.

Hence we must date the Mixture of the Gothic, Teutonic, or German, or more properly the old Francic, (in which we have now several Books, as we are inform'd by Dr. Hicks in his Northern Grammars,) which was one Offspring of the Gothic, and was spoken by the Franks, the new Masters of Gaul.

Some Antiquaries have thought the Celtic arose from the old British or Welsh, because Gallia and Wallia are in effect the same Names: So Britain and Bretagne in France. And by they, the French, and especially the Dialect of Bretagne, has a Variety of Words akin to the British. Camden, in his Britannia, has given us a Number of them still continuing in this Tongue.

But here the Reverse is the more likely, for since all Islands must at first be Peopled from the Continent, therefore both the People, and by Consequence, the Tongue of Old Britain, should be deriv'd from the Celtic, and this should create the Resemblance between them. This is likewise the Opinion of Tacitus, Cæsar, &c. And it carries in it self the greatest Air of Probability. Utriusque sermo haud multum diversus, saith Tacitus; And he makes this a Proof, that the Britons descended from the Gauls. And Cæsar tells us, the Gauls sent into Britain to be instructed by their Druids.

The Celtæ were call'd Galatæ by the Greeks, by an easy Change of one Letter, and

inter-

interpoling a Power, which is very common among Men of different Nations. They were planted about the Heart of Gaul, and were the ruling People: By which means the Celtic was also the reigning Language, and thus common to them with the Ancient Britons.

As this is the Rise and Foundation of the French, so it has past thro several States, and has been still improving. At present it is the most Polite of the European living Languages, by the Care and Encouragement of the late Grand Monarch, the Labours of the French Academy, and that Spectator Delicacy, which must be own'd the Character of the better and more knowing Part of this Nation.

The Genius of the Tongue is very well turn'd to Address, Amour, Dispatch, and Politeness in Talking. The Writers in it have been very remarkable for the Height to which they have carried the Art of Criticism. Most of our Terms in English, now in Use upon that Head, being taken from the French Criticks, and we may easily observe, that the turn of Style so much admir'd, and practis'd of late in our best Masters, in Prose, as Dryden, Addison, &c. is very much copied from the Manner of the most celebrated French Authors.

One Advantage is proper to this Tongue, that it is reduc'd to a certain Standard, as far as a Tongue can be reduc'd to it. And the Dictionary of the Academy, together with the Judgment of it from Time to Time, appearing

in

in their own Works, and on the Works of others, is that Standard.

By this Eſtabliſhment, it is more fix'd, proper, eaſy, harmonious, forcible, elegant, and beautiful: By the Continuance, Revival, Admiſſion, or the new Molding of Words fit for thoſe Ends, and the Rejection of others. Nor has this, as ſome have thought, enfeebled the Language, but has only taken off the rougher Parts, and ſoftned the Harſhneſs of it; for a Tongue, as this does, may keep a due Strength, and yet loſe a Stiffneſs that is diſagreeable.

An Advantage indeed this, to be wiſh'd rather than hop'd for, in the noble Tongue of our Native Country. Our Court has at preſent other Views, and different Methods of laying out their Money, than in poliſhing our Tongue by a Settlement like to that of the French *Academy. In Truth, if the* French *have made a Figure in the Point of Letters, it can be owing to nothing but a Superior Encouragement, which has always been wanting in* England: *For the* Engliſh *Genius, in it ſelf, is made up of that happy Mixture of the Strong, the Lively, and the Sedate, that it is better qualified for any Part of Learning, Art, or Science, than any Nation that we know in the World; and of this we have a great Variety of Demonſtrations.*

Upon this Foot, and ſome other Reaſons, as the ſprightly Turn of the French *Language, and the Readineſs of it for the Uſe of Converſation, it is now become the moſt receiv'd of*

the Living Languages. This may also in part be owing to the natural Gaiety, and pleasant Cast of that People; which invites the World, perhaps more than would otherwise be, to imitate their Modes, and use their Language.

In the more ancient State of it, it was more loaded with Consonants, and therefore harder, than at present, in the Utterance: But now many of them are either cast away, or suppress'd in the Pronunciation.

The Local Standard of it is thought to be at Blois, *where, the Criticks pretend, the best Accent and Tone of it prevails.*

As most of the Tongues borrow some Words of one another, so this has taken several from others, its Neighbours; and, among the rest, some from the English; *as,* Boulingrin, &c. *As the* English *has borrow'd a greater Number of Terms from the* French; *the Law from the* Norman French, *introduc'd into our Courts by* William *the* Conqueror. *So in Gaming, Fortification, Sports, the Art Military, Cookery, Heraldry,* &c. *the* English *is very much blended with* French *words; partly by Intercourse with that Nation; and partly, because we receiv'd the Things or Arts, expres's'd by those Words, and, in Consequence, the Words themselves from them.*

Yet after all, it is not so Copious, as it is Soft: In this it yields to many, and to the English *in particular; which, if the Figure that a Tongue makes in Poetry, the most finish'd Manner of*

wri-

writing, be a Mark of its Perfection, is not only more perfect than the French, but most other Tongues in being.

What diversifies a Language, is, the different Sets, and Molds of Words: The former is not accountable, either by Reason or History, in Words that are underiv'd; and the latter very seldom, if ever, from any other Cause, but the Genius, Commerce, and Manner of the People.

This is applicable, not only to the French, but to all other Languages.

The most difficult Part of the French, both in Writing and Speaking, lies in the Particles, which are numerous, and by the Variety in the Sense, Choice and Order, are apt to perplex the Learner. The rest of it is easy; and the Syntax of this, as well as the other Western Tongues, much the same with the Latin.

The Dialects of it are many; and the same Judgment ought to be given upon them, as upon those in the Italian; which see in my Italian Grammar. The Chief of them are, That of Picardy, of Jersey, and Guernsey, which belong'd once to Normandy; The Provençal, whence the Italians fetch'd their Poetry; The Gascon, which has a Gothick Mixture, and some Air of the East, from the Stay of the Goths and Saracens in Aquitain: That of Bretagne, and of Bern; which last is akin to the Biscayan, or Bascuence, (as it is call'd) the old Spanish: The Walloon, and that of Liege, call'd by the Inhabitants Romand, as the Spanish, Romanza;

manza; which some think a Proof, that the Latin, which have these Letters so much abounds, is, as we have it in the greatest part, the Roman Dialect of the old Latin Tongue.

There are several other Dialects of it, according to the several Provinces; and they are all better, or coarser, as the Place of each is more or less polish'd, or distant from the Local Standard.

There is nothing further to be observ'd in this Place, only, That the Grammar of Mr. Boyer is guilty of some Errors; as, In the Nature of Diphthongs; the Number of Articles; the Definition of Analogy, and Counterchanging the Places and Nature of a Colon and Semicolon. This is remark'd, not at all to lessen the Character of that Great Master of the French Tongue, but to prevent a Mistake in the Use of his Grammar. Add, That his Rules about the Tone in Reading, do properly belong to Rhetorick: And that Etymology is not strictly a Part of Grammar; since that is confin'd to treat of the Nature and Use of Words already found out, not the Derivation of them. But it is no Fault to insert some Rules about it in Grammar; because it affords a Light, tho' it does not really belong to it.

For the rest, consult the best Authors, and the choicest Conversation.

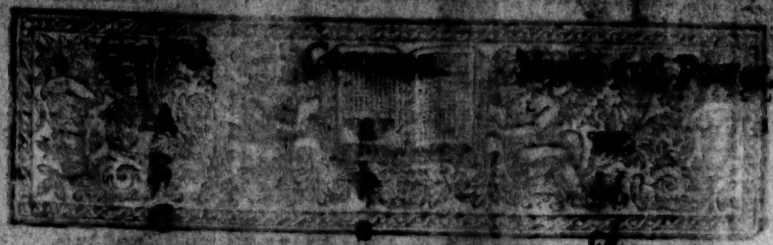
[redacted]

A GRAMMAR OF THE *French* Tongue.

CHAP. I.

Alphabet, Diphthongs, Orthography; Figures incident to Words, as, Apocope, &c.

THE LETTERS in the *French* Alphabet are Twenty Three in Number.



D	d	*dé.*
E	e	*ea.*
F	f	*ef.*
G	g	*gé*, or *jé*,
H	h	*aych.*
I	i, or j Consonant	*ee*, or *jea.*
K	k	*kaw.*
L	l	*el.*
M	m	*em.*
N	n	*en.*
O	o	*o.*
P	p	*pé.*
Q	q	*qu*, or *cou.*
R	r	*er.*
S	s	*es.*
T	t	*té.*
U, V Conf.	u, v	*u*, or *eu.*
X	x	*ex.*
Y	y	*ee Greac.*
Z	z	*zed.*

H is a Note of breathing hard; tho' sometimes not sounded.

K is taken from other Tongues.

Z, *Y*, are *Greek*.

Vowels, or Letters sounded apart, are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*. The rest are Consonants, sounded with another Letter.

Diphthongs are proper, when two Vowels make one Sound; as, *ou*, *é*: Or improper, when they make two Sounds; as, *Diable*: tho' this is indeed no right Diphthong, but two Vowels this meeting, are two distinct Syllables: So that the Grammarians, who assert the contrary, are most certainly mistaken.

A Proof of this is the *Latin* Diphthongs, that have each but one Sound in two Vowels; *ae*, *oe*, *au*, &c.

So *au*, in *Menelaus*, is no Diphthong; for this very Reason, because *a* make two Syllables. But *au*, in *Laus*, is a Diphthong; because it makes but one.

So *ae* in *aërius*, airy, and in *aerius*, brazen: In the latter, it is a Diphthong; in the former, not.

Proper Diphthongs; *ié*, or *iè*, *i* with *m* or *n*, *iau*, *ou*, *ai*, *ay*, *ei*, *eu*, *oe*, *oi*, *oy*, *ui*, *au*, *ad*, *ae*, *ao*, *eh*, *re*, *eo*, *oa*, *ua*, *ue*, *uo*.

When two Vowels meeting, divide into two Syllables, they are not Diphthongs, but two distinct Sounds, remaining under their old Name.

TRIPHTHONGS are three Vowels, forming one Sound: As, *ai* before *n*; *iau* sometimes; *aie*, *aye*, *eai*, *eau*, *aou*, *oie*, *eoi*, *eui*, *uei*, *oei*, *oeu*, *oua*, *oue*, *oui*.

ORTHOGRAPHY is the Spelling, or true Combination of Letters, to form Syllables. As, *beau*, a word of one Syllable; *grimaud*, two; *abandon*, three; *empoiſonner*, four.

The Orthography of the Modern *French* differs from the Ancient; eſpecially in caſting many words of Conſonants, that were written formerly, but now are omitted: As, *Apoſtre*, *Apôtre*. And herein conſiſts the particular Eaſe and Smoothneſs of this Tongue; That the Conſonants are fewer, compar'd with ſome other Tongues; and many which are retain'd, are not now, as formerly, pronounc'd.

Some are chang'd; as, *boëte*, *coëffe*; now written uſually, *boëte*, *coiffe*.

Avoine and *Avene* are both us'd; but the firſt moſtly in Proſe.

Conſonants are often caſt away; as, *advis*, *avis*: And ſometimes us'd for Diſtinction; as, *Poids*, *Poix*.

CAPITAL LETTERS are us'd in the Beginning of a Sentence, or Verſe; of Proper Names, of Names of Office, Dignity, Title, Profeſſion, Science, or any Thing of Note. And they are put often for whole words: As, *S. M. Sa Majeſté*: Or us'd in Numbers; as, I, V, X, L, C, M, D; One, Five, Ten, Fifty, Hundred, Thouſand, Five Hundred.

As to this, note,

When you put one of these Letters before another of greater Value, you take off ſo much of the latter, as the former is worth. As, IV, Four.

2. When you put a Letter of ſmall Value after one that is worth more, you increaſe the Value of the latter by ſo much as the other ſtands for. As, VI, Six.

Apocope, which is alſo call'd, *Elision*, *Apoſtrophe*, *Synaloepha*, is mark'd thus ' ; and is the cutting off a Vowel before another, in *le*, *la*, *ce*, *de*, *je*, *me*, *te*, *ſe*, *ne*, *que*, *juſque*, *ſi*, &c. As, *S'il vient*, If he comes.

So before *H* ; as, *L'Homme*. Yet we ſay, *Le Onziéme*, the Eleventh.

E Feminine is not cut off, except in the Sound ; as, *Grande Armée*. But it is often remov'd before a Conſonant ; as, *A grand' peine*, With much ado.

In Queſtions, when the Pronouns are tranſpos'd, they are link'd to the word before by an *Hyphen*, thus ; *Que dit-elle*, What does ſhe ſay ?

But when the Third Perſon of Verbs ends in *a* or *e*, *t* muſt be inſerted : As, *Va t'on ?* Do they go ?

In the Second Perſon Singular of the Imperative, *s* is put in before *y* or *en* ; as, *Prens-en*, Take ſome of it.

An *Hyphen* alſo joins other words : As, *C'eſt-a-dire*.

POINTS

Points are ; A *Comma*, [,] that marks the little Pauses in writing. A *Semicolon* [;] marks [illegible] fuller [illegible] A *Colon*, [:] fuller [illegible] A *Period* [.] compleats it.

A Note of *Interrogation*, ? of *Admiration*, !

A *Parenthesis*, ( ) ; seldom us'd in good Authors.

A *Parathesis*, [ ].

The former takes in a Clause, that does not strictly belong to the Sentence : The latter explains one word by another ; As, *Le Dauphin* [*Poisson.*]

One or two *Comma's* in the Margin, call'd *Ouglets*, or *Guillemets*, note a Quotation. Several Points (....), or a Dash (——), note a Sense that is imperfect.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Pronunciation, Accent, Proſody.

Of VOWELS.

A Is *au*. But before *ï*, or *y*, it is as in [*make*]: As, *peïs*, *pays*. Except in *païen*, *caïer*, *aïeul*, *baïr*, *aïons*, *aïr*, *raïon*, *craïon*; written all with *ï* or *y*, it is *au*; tho' by ſome pronounc'd as in [*make*.] It is cut off before a Vowel; Except *La Onziéme*.

E,

Is Four ways. 1. As *A* in *Anton*. 2. Open; as the *Engliſh ai*, or *a* in *Face*. 3. Shut, or Maſculine; like *ai* in *Bait*, or *ea* in *Eaſt*. 4. Feminine, faintly utter'd; as, *Miracle*. Thus, *Empêchée*, *Empaichaae*.

Firſt way: Before *m* and *n*.

Second way; In ſome foreign words: As, *Amen*, *Aman*, &c. In Monoſyllables, as *mes*, *tes*, like *a* in *Face*. Yet in *mes*, *tes*, *ces*, *les*, *des*, *e* is Maſculine, if a Conſonant follows: As, *mes Freres*, *mé Fréres*. But if *h*, or a Vowel follows, it is Feminine.

Third

Third way ; Mark [illegible] a word with an Accent ; [illegible] z follows, the Accent [illegible] makes the preceding [illegible]

[illegible] before two *ll*, followed by *e*, is *ea* : As, *preume*, *preaume*. And in the Third Perſon Plural of the Preſent Indicative ; as, *parlent*, *parlêt*.

Fourth way ; Like *e* in *Love*, when none of the other Methods take place : As, *Ame*.

This is drown'd before a Vowel ; as, *Bell' Ame*. Except *Le Ouzieme*.

E in *ien*, *yen*, not ending with *t*, and in *il vient*, *il tient*, ending with *t*, is like *e* in *then* : As, *Mien*.

I,

Is *ee*, or like the ſhort *I* in the *Engliſh* legible : As, *Verité*. Before *m*, *n*, it is long ; as *i* in *Time* : With a faint *a* before it ; as, *vin*, *vain*. Except in Feminines deriv'd from Maſculines in *in* ; as, *Couſine*, where it is *ee*.

ï, or *i trema*, as the *French* Printers call it, is as *y* in *young*, or two *ii* : As, *Moien*, *Moyen*, or *Moïen*. But it is *ee* in *Païen*, *aïeul*, *caïer*, *raïon*, *craïon*, *haïr*, *aïez*, *aïant* ; and before a Feminine ; And in this laſt Caſe is not titled ; as, *Vie*.

I in *ſi*, is cut off before *il*, *ils* : As, *S'il*.

O,

Is as the *Engliſh ore* : But before *m*, *n*, it is *oo*.

U is

Is like [illegible] before *m*, *n*, it is *en* : As, *Comman*, *Command*.

Is like *i* in the [illegible] of *Myſtere*, *employer*.

But the Utterance of a Tongue is never to be juſtly learn'd, but by Uſe and Intercourſe with thoſe that ſpeak well.

Of Diphthongs, and Triphthongs.

Iè, or *ié*, is like *e* open, before *f*, *l*, *t* ; as, *Fiel*. Elſe it is like *é* Maſculine ; as, *hier*.

Sometimes theſe two Vowels are two Syllables.

Ieu muſt at firſt be ſounded diſtinct by the Scholar, and then almoſt together ; as, *Di-eu*, *Dieu*.

Ai, *ay*, are like *è* open ; except *m* or *n* follows. But they are like *é* Maſculine, at the End of a Noun or Verb ; as, *vrai* : And when a long or a ſtrong Syllable follows ; as, *aime*. If a weak Syllable follows, they are like *e* open ; as, *S'aime*.

Ai is like *e* Feminine in the Tenſes of *Faire*.

Ai, *ay*, ſometimes belong to two Syllables.

In *ai*, before *l*, or *ll*, *i* is not pronounc'd ; but gives a liquid ſound to the *l*, or *ll* ; as, *ail*.

Ei is like *è* open, except with *n* in the ſame Syllable.

E in *ei*, before *l* is not ſounded ; but makes the *l* more liquid.

Eo is like *o* in Participles Paſſives, and in the Perfect and Imperfect from them ; as, *Ieus, Ieuſſe*. In Verbal Nouns, and ſome others ; as, *jeun, ſeur*, &c.

Oe is *oi*, as *Boeuf*, or a Maſculine, as *Oeconome*.

Oi, oy, are *oai* in moſt Monoſyllables ; except *je crois*, &c. And before *e* Feminine ; as, *joye* : Except *monnoye, monnoi*. And in Verbs and Nouns in *oir* and *oire* ; as, *boire*.

Oi in *roide*, is like *è* open. It is *oai* in the Preſent Indicative ; as, *je reçois* : And before *g* and *n*.

Oi, oy, before any Vowel, except *e* Femmine, is *oai-i* ; as, *joieux*. But in *Croyant, noyer, nettoyer*, it is *è* ; *Creiant*, &c.

Oi is *è* open, in the Imperfect Tenſe of Verbs ; as, *parloit* : In moſt Names of a Country ; as, *Anglois* : And in ſome other Verbs ; as, *Croitre*, &c. But it is even in theſe often like *oai*, eſpecially in a ſolemn Speech.

Ui is ſometimes like *i* ; as, *guide* : And ſometimes ſounded apart ; as, *ruine*.

Then it is ſo mark'd, as other Vowels are in that Caſe,

Aa is like *a* long, and is commonly ſo written.

Ae is *é* long in *Caeſar*, and *è* Maſculine in *Caeſar*; now written *Ceſar*.

Sometimes it makes two Syllables; as, *aërien*.

Ao is *au*, in *paon*, *faon*, *Laon*. It is two Syllables, in *faonner*: Mute in *ſaone*; and almoſt mute in the ſecond Syllable of *extraordinaire*.

Au is *ô*, but with ſome little Difference.

Ea is *a* ſhort, *e* being mute; as, *changeant*.

Ee is *é* open, and commonly written ſo; as, *ſeeler*, *ſéler*.

Eo is *o*, *e* being mute; as, *pigeon*.

Oe is *ô*, and commonly ſo written; as, *roole*, *rôle*.

Ou is a confuſed Sound, like *u* in *Engliſh*; as, *pou*.

Ua, *ue*, *uo*: Here *u* is mute; as, *guerre*.

Oi before *n*, is *oei*; as, *joindre*.

Iau is ſometimes a Diphthoug, ſometimes a Triphthong.

Aie, *aye*, is *ai*: As, *Maienne*, *Maine*.

Eai is *é* Maſculine; as, *mangeai*.

Eau is *o*; as, *beau*.

Aou has a Mute in *ſaoul*, *ſaouler*, *aout*.

Oie, *eoie*, are *è*; as, *diſoient*, *diſet*.

Eoi is *è* open; as, *mangeois*. But *cheoir*, *ſeoir*, are, *choer*, *ſoer*.

Eui, *ui*, are *u*; as, *deuil*.

Oei is *eu*, in *oeil*, *oeillade*, *oeillet*; and the Derivatives.

Oeu is a confus'd *eu*; as, *Voeu*.

3. *Of* CONSONANTS.

The final Conſonants of Words are not commonly pronounc'd, except a Vowel follows.

But in theſe they are: *Rumb*, *redoub*, *arc*, *talc*, *Marc*, *Turc*, *buſc*, *Muſc*, *pact*, *epact*, *exact*, *correct*, *direct*, *indirect*, *Mars*; *Zeſt*, *Eſt*, *Oueſt*; and their Compounds: *Chriſt*; and moſt foreign Names of Countries, Cities, *&c.* So *Parc*, *porc*, *Cerf*, and *Nerf*, by ſome; and Proper Names, as *David*, &c.

Of two or three Conſonants together, one only is often pronounc'd; as, *les arts*, *lés ar*.

B,

Is mute in *plomb*.

C,

Ca, *ce*, *ci*, *co*, *cu*, are, *Ka*, *ſe*, *ſi*, *ko*, *ku*.

ç, *Cerilla*, is *s*.

C is *g* in ſecond, and the Derivatives. It is ſounded in the End of *bouc*, *avec*, *roc*. It is mute in *Almanac*, *arcenac*, *banc*, *blanc*, *franc*, *jonc*, *tronc*, &c. And before a Conſonant, in *Bec*, *broc*, *Cotignac*, *Eſtomac*, *Sac*, *Tabac*, &c. As, *Un bec d'oi-*

ſeau; *Un be'au aſſo.* And in *donc*; except when it begins a Period, or draws a Conſequence.

Ch is *ſh*: But it is *k* in words from the *Greek*; as, *Echo, Eko.*

D,

Is commonly mute at the End; as, *mud.* *Pied, bled, muid*, are moſtly written, *piè, blè, mui.*

D, in *laid, froid*, is either heard or mute. 'Tis ſilent before a Conſonant; and when ſounded, is *t*: So *grand, ſecond, quand.* But *d* in *quand* is ſometimes mute: *Quand il, quan il.*

F,

Is generally ſounded in the End; but mute in *Clef*, (written by ſome *Clè*) *eteuf*, and *chef d' oeuvre*: And with the *Pariſians*, in *Boeuf, oeuf, neuf.* Some do not write *f* in the Singular of theſe words; but always in the Plural, where it is mute.

F, in *neuf*, is mute before a Conſonant, and is *v* before a Vowel: As, *neuf heures, neu vheures*; Nine a Clock.

Baillif is commonly written, and always ſounded *Bailli.*

G.

Ga, go, gu, are *ga, go, gu.* *Ge, gi*, is *je, ji.*

G is

G is mute at the End; and in *Signer*, *Signifier*, and the Derivatives.

The *Pariſians* drop *g* in *agneau*; but this is faulty.

It is *c* in *Joug*, Yoke, and *Sang*, Blood, before a Vowel.

Gn belong to one Syllable; as, *di-gne*; and makes it ſomething more liquid.

H,

Is mute in words from the *Latin*; as, *homme*. Except *heros*, *hennir*, *harang*, *harpie*, *hergne*, *halle*, *haleter*.

Conſult the Dictionary of *Boyer*, to know when *h* is aſpirate, and when mute.

In the Derivatives of ſome words, *H* is ſounded as in the Primitives; as, *hurler*, &c. But mute in others; as, *heroïque*, *eroïque*.

It is mute in *th*, *chr*, and *rh*; as, *Theologie*, *Teologie*.

J,

Conſonant is as *G Engliſh*, but ſofter before *e*: *Je*, *zje*.

L,

Is *u* in *col*, *licol*, *mol*, *ſol*, *fol*: Sounded and written moſtly, *cou*, &c.

Yet we write *le col* ſometimes; and *B-mol*, in Muſick.

L is

D is sounded at the End ; as, *pied*. Except some ; as, *barril*, *fusil*, &c.

It is mute in *il*, before a Consonant, and before a Vowel, when a Question is asked. So in *quelque*, *fils*, *poule*, &c.

Ll is liquid, like *Collier* in *English*, when *i* is before it ; as, *fille*. Except words that begin with *ill* ; and some others, as *mille*, &c.

L is liquid at the End, after *ai*, *ei*, *eui*, *uei*, *oui* : And in *peril*, *Brasil*, *gentil*, *gentil homme*. But mute in its Plural ; *Gentilshommes*.

M,

Is *n*, at the End ; and before *b*, *m*, *n*, *p*. But it is *m* in some Proper Names ; and in *Hymne*, *Calomnie*, *indemnité*, &c.

N.

If two *nn* follow *a*, one is commonly mute. *N* is *u*, in *Convent*. At the End of an Adjective, before a Vowel, it is *nn* ; as, *son ami*, *son nami*. Yet in Adjectives in *in*, it is single ; as, *fin or*, *fi-nor*. It is mute in *ent*, in the Third Person Plural of Verbs ; as, *aiment*, *aimé*, or *aimét*.

P,

Is either heard, or mute, at the End.

It is mute in the Plural of Nouns in *p*. It is heard before a Vowel ; except *loup*. It is heard in *Cap*, *rapt* ; *Psalmiste*, &c. *septante*, &c. Mute in *Baptisme*, &c. *Ptisane*, *Pseaume*, *Pseautier*, *Sept*, *septieme*.

Champ,

Champ, temps, nopces, nepueu, niepce; now written without *p*.

Q

Qua, que, &c. is *ka, ke*, &c. It is heard at the End; except *laqz*, and *cinq* before a Conſonant.

R,

Is ſounded at the End; as, *amour*: But little, or not at all, in the Infinitive of the Firſt and Second Conjugation; and in Polyſyllables in *er*, and *ier*. Yet it is ſounded a little before a Vowel; and in *leger, amer, Cancer, hiver*, and *Infer*; and in Proper Names, as *Roger*.

R, in *oger, didier*, is mute.

It is either ſounded, or mute, in Nouns in *oir*, that have more Syllables than one.

It is ſounded in *cuir, deſir, martyr, ſaphir, ſoupir*. Mute, in *loiſir, plaiſir*: Verbal Nouns, as, *le Dormir*, the Sleep; and in *Monſieur*.

It is mute in *nôtre, vôtre, autre*, before a Conſonant; but ſounded before a Vowel.

S,

Between two Vowels, is z; and in words beginning with *trans*.

It is mute at the End; except *ſens, vis, Chaos*, and Proper Names.

When you read, *S* is ſounded, if the next word begins with a Vowel: But in talking, it is often mute.

S is

S is mute after a strong Consonant; as, *sacs*, *sac*: Yet in reading, *s* is sounded after a weak *r*, as *Dangers*.

S is left out in the modern spelling, where it is mute.

Before *i*, and a Vowel, it is mute, as *action*.

It is mute in *aspect*, *respect*, *suspect*, *tout*, &c.

T before an Adjective, or Substantive beginning with a Vowel, or *h* mute, is sounded in *Cent*; as, *Cent écus*; Else mute; as, *Cent ans*, *Cent hommes*.

T after *n* or *r*, in the End, before a Vowel, is mute; *vent horrible*, *ven horrible*: But it is sounded in an Adjective before a Substantive beginning with a Vowel; as, *Sçavant homme*. Else it is mute; as, *Sçavant & honnête*, *Sçavan & honnête*.

T at the End, before a Vowel, is sounded commonly; and in *must*, *fat*, *Zenith*, before a Consonant: 'Tis chiefly mute before a Consonant, and in Plurals.

T keeps its natural Sound in *a*. In Words in *tie*, or *tié*, except *chiromantié*, *prophetié*, and the like; and Names of Countries, where it is *c*. In Words in *tion*, and Words in *tient* follow the first Rule. In Words in *stion*, as *mixtion*; And in Verbs, as *chations*.

U

U is as in *English*.

Is z at the End if a Vowel follows. And in *deuxieme, ſixieme, ſixain, dixieme, dixſept, dixhuit, dix neuf.* It is mute in *Chaux, choux, Geux, porte-faix, poux, Toux, Crucifix, ſalſifix:* And in *Sextier*, now written moſtly, *ſetier*.

It is *ſ* in *Xaintes*, now written *Saintes*. At the End of a Syllable, before a Vowel, or *h* mute in the next Syllable, it is *gz*. It is *l* in *excommunier*, and *exuſer*. *C*, in the Beginning of a Syllable moſtly; and before a Conſonant, and at the End of proper Names.

Z,

Is mute at the End, except before a Vowel in the next Word.

A E.

The Penultima is very ſhort, and throws the Accent on the foregoing Syllable, as, *fûte*; the Voice falling gently on the laſt.

A Syllable long by Nature, is very long by Poſition, or Accent; as *àmple.*

The *French* is ſpoken with Force, and a Streſs on the laſt Syllable, chiefly when it ends with a Conſonant, tho' in Writing, the Accent is not always mark'd. The Accent ſometimes, but ſeldom,

dom, is on the laſt Syllable but Two; as, *pârvenir*.

The Acute Accent is on an *e* Maſculine, as *bonté*. The Grave on an *e* open, that is not in the end, except the laſt Syllable ends with an *ſ*: It is mark'd on *là*, *delà*, *çà*, *où*, *ès*, and *à*. The Circumflex is put on a long Vowel, when a Vowel, or *ſ* mute, has been remov'd; as, *âge*.

The Accent is plac'd right on ſome Words; as, *pieté*, &c. But wrong on ſome others; as, *étonnement*.

For the reſt about the Accents, ſee my *Latin* and *Greek* Grammars.

CHAP. III.

Article, Noun, Substantive, and Adjective, Declining, Regular, and Irregular, Comparison.

ARTICLES.

Ascul. Sing.		Fem. S.
N. *Le, un,*	a, an, the, one.	*La, une.*
G. *du,*	of a, &c.	*de la.*
D. *au,*	to a, &c.	*a la.*
A. as Nom.	a, an, the, &c.	as No.
V. as Nom.	O the, &c.	as No.
A. as Gen.	from, a, &c.	as Gen.

Common. Sing. or Plur.

De,	Of, from, some.
A,	to.

Plural to all.

N. *Les.*	The.
G. *des.*	of, from, some.
D. *aux, &c.*	to, to the, &c.

These

These Articles are set before each Noun Substantive, according to the Gender, and Case of each.

Ordinal Numbers have an Article; as, *le premier*: Except proper Names go before; as, *Henry troiſiéme*. Pronouns Poſſeſſive have an Article; as, *le mien*; and ſometimes not; as, *votre chapeau*. Names of Kingdoms, Provinces, Rivers, Mountains, have commonly an Article; as, *la France*: But not after *en*, or, *Mont*.

All Nouns Subſtantive are either Maſculine or Feminine.

Adjectives are of the ſame Gender as the Subſtantives with which they agree in Senſe. Thoſe in *è*, *i*, *u*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *c*, *f*, *g*, *x*, are Maſculine: The Feminines are made from them, by adding *e* Feminine: Thoſe in *e* Feminine are common; as, *prudent*, *prudente*. The Formation of ſome is excepted; as, *Bas*, *baſſe*; *abſous*, *abſoute*; *net*, *nette*: For the *ſ* or *t* is often doubled. *Sec*, *ſeche*; *neuf*, *neuve*; *gueux*, *gueuſe*; *long*, *longue*; and the like.

Subſtantives are made Adjectives; as, *flateur*, *flateuſe*: And Adjectives Subſtantives; as, *un politique*.

The Plural Number is form'd of the Singular, by adding *ſ*: Except theſe; Nouns in *x*, *ſ*, *z*, are the ſame in the Plural: Thoſe in *al*, or *ail*, make *aux*; except *bal*, *naval*, and about Eleven more, which make *bals*, *navals*, &c. Thoſe in *au*, *eu*, *ou*, take *x* for *ſ*, as, *jeu*, *jeux*. Polyſyllables in *nt* change *t* into *ſ*: But Monoſyllables in *nt*, and Words, where *t* comes after a Vowel, takes *ſ*; as, *dent*, *dents*; *forêt*, *forêts*. Nouns compounded with *mon*, and *me*, form their Plural with that of the

the Pronoun; as, *Monſieur*, *Meſſieurs*; *Mademoiſelle*, *Meſdemoiſelles*. Nouns of Cardinal Numbers are the ſame in the Plural; as, *deux*: Except *vingt*, *millier*, *million*, *milliat*, *cent*, which take *ſ*. *Ciel*, *loi*, *aieul*, *oeil*, *viel*, make *cieux*, *loix*, *yeux*, *vieux*——. Some have the Singular only; as, *or*; and ſome only the Plural, as *Tenebres*.

Caſes have all one Ending, by theſe Rules, and are declin'd with the Articles.

Proper Names of Men, Women, Cities, Villages, declin'd thus:

Guillaume, *de Guillaume*, *a Guillaume*; and the like.

If the Noun begins with a Vowel, or *h* mute, the Vowel of the Article *de* is ſunk; as, *d' antôine*. Proper Names have the Plural, as, *les Bourbons*.

Proper Names of Kingdoms, Provinces, Seas, Rivers, Mountains, are declin'd according to the Gender, with the proper Article. *La France*, *de la France*, *a la France*. *Les Alpes*, *des Alpes*, *aux Alpes*. *L' Artois*, *de l' Artois*, *a l' Artois*: And the like.

Noun Maſculine beginning with a Conſonant:

Sing. *Le Prince*, *du Prince*, *au Prince*.

Plu. *Les*, *des*, *aux Princes*.

—— With a Vowel or *h* mute:

Le, *de l'*, *a l' Ange*. *Les*, *des*, *aux Anges*.

L' homme, *de l' homme*, *&c.*

Noun

Noun Femin. beginning with a Conſonant:

La, de la, a la Maiſon: Les, des, aux Maiſons.

——— With a Vowel or *h* mute:

L' etoille, de l', a l' etoille. Les, des, aux etoilles.

And the like.

DECLENSION with an, *une*:

Un, d' un, a un Roy. Des, de, a des Rois.

Une, d' une, a une reine. Des, de, a des reines.

——— Before a Vowel or *h* mute:

Une, d' une, a une Egliſe. Des, d', a des Egliſes.

Un, d' un, a un Homme. Des, d', a des Hommes.

Nouns expreſſing a Thing divided, or, *ſome*;

Sing. Maſc.		Sing. Fem.	
N.	*Du Pain*, ſome Bread.	*De la Viande*, ſome Meat.	
G.	*du, de Pain.*	*de la, de Viande.*	
D.	*au, a du Pain.*	*a la, a de la Viande.*	

With a Vowel beginning, or *h* mute.

Sing. Maſc.			Sing. Fem.		
N.	*De l'*	*Argent.*	*De l'*	*Herbe.*	
G.	*de l'* / *d'*		*de l'* / *d'*		
D.	*a l'* / *a de l'*		*a l'* / *a de l'*		

The

The Comparison is formed thus:

Positive.	Comparitive.	Superlative.
Grand;	*Plus grand*,	*Le plus Grand.*
Great,	Greater,	Greatest.

Except, *bon*, *meilleur*, *le meilleur.*
Mechant, or *mauvais*, *pire*, *le pire.*
Petit, *moindre*, *le moindre.*

Tho' the Two latter sometimes follow the Rule.

If *bien* before a Participle signifies very much, or extremely, the Comparison is made by the Rule; as, *bien aimé*, *plus*, *le plus aimé.* Else thus; *Bien dit*, *mieux*, *le mieux dit.*

Superlatives sometimes end in *issime*; as, *Serenissime.* *Que* or *De* are us'd for *than* after a Comparative; as, *plus que cent*; *plus de deux.*

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Pronoun, Sorts, and Declenſion.

1. PRONOUNS Perſonal, *Je*, *Tu*, *Il*, *Elle*, *Soi*: Declin'd with *De*, *A*.

Sing.		Plu.	
N.	*Je, moi*	N.	*Nous*
G. Ab.	*de moi*	G. Ab.	*de nous*
D.	*a moi*	D.	*a nous*
A.	*me.*	A.	*nous.*

Sing. *Tu, toi, te.* Plu. *Vous.*

Sing. *Il, lui, le.* Plu. *Eux*; Or, Dat. *leur.*

Elle; Dat. *á elle, lui.* Acc. *elle, la.* Plu. *Elles*; or, Dat. *leur.*

Soi, ſe, in both Numbers; but wants the Nominative.

Méme, mémes, Self, ſelves, are added to each of them; as, *Moi-méme.*

2. Poſſeſſive.

Maſc. *Mon, ton, ſon,* Fem. *Ma, ta, ſa,* Plu. *Mes, tes, ſes.*

Le mien, le tien, le ſien ; La mienne, la tienne, la ſienne.

Nôtre, vôtre, leur ; Common. Plu. *Nos*, or *Notres, vos*, or *votres, leurs.*

3. Demonſtratve.

Ce, celui ; which ſhew both Things and Perſons : *Ceci, cela*, Things only. Declin'd with *De*, A.

Maſc. *Ce* ; *Cét* before a Vowel or *h* mute. Fem. *Cette.* Plu. *Ces*, Maſc. and Fem.

Celui, He ; *Celle*, She. Plu. *Ceux, Celles.*

So *Celui-ci, celle-ci* ; *Celui-la, celle-la.*

Icelui, iceux, icelle, icelles, are us'd only by ſome Lawyers.

Ceci, this ; *Cela*, that.

4. Relative.

Qui, Who, that. Acc. *Que*, both Singular and Plural.

So *Quoi*, What.

Lequel, laquelle, Which. Plu. *Leſquels, leſquelles.*

Dont, Of whom, of which, whoſe.

Ou, Where, whither, wherein, in which.

Y, In it, of it, there.

En, Of it, ſome, any; are Particles, not Pronouns.

Chaque, *chacun*, *perſonne*, *pas-un*, have no Plural.

They and *nul* are declin'd with *de* and *a*.

Pluſieurs has no Singular.

5. Indefinite.

L'un, *l'une*; *Les uns*, *les unes*.

Autre, *l'autre*, *autrui*.

Quelqu'un, or *une*. *Quiconque*, *qui que ce ſoit*.

Quelque, *quoique*; *quel que*, *quoi que*.

Quelconque, *certain-ne*.

Même; *le* or *la Même*. *Tel*, *telle*.

Theſe are declin'd with *De* and *a*. Except *l'un*, *le même*, and *l'autre*.

Certain, *tel*, either with *un*, or *De*, A.

Quelqu'un, *quelques-uns*, Plural.

Quiconque, *qui que ce ſoit*, *quoi que*, have no Plural.

6. Interrogative.

Qui, Who? In all Caſes, Singular and Plural.

So *Quoi*, *que*, Nom. and Acc. What?

Quel, *quelle*; *quels*, *quelles*? Which, what?

Le, *laquelle*? Which?

7. Numeral.

Tout, toute. Nul, nulle.

Aucun, aucune.

Plu. *Chaque, chacun, chacunes. Pluſieurs. Perſonne. Pas-un.*

Declin'd with *De* and *A*.

See a little in the foregoing Page.

CHAP. V.

Auxiliary VERBS.

Avoir, To have. *Etre*, To be.

I. *Avoir.*

Indicative Mood. Preſent Tenſe.

Ing. *Ai, as, a*; Pl. *avons, avez, ont.*

Imperfect. *avois--ois--oit --ions--iez--oient.*

Perfect. *eus, eus, eut*; *eûmes, eûtes, eurent.*

Or, *ai eu, as eu, a eu*, &c.

Pluperfect. *avoir eu*, &c.

Future. *aurai--ras--ra --rons--rez--ront.*

Imperative. *Aye, ait*; *ayons--ez--ent.*

Subjunctive. Preſent.

Aye, ayes, ayt; *ayons--ez--ent.*

Imperf. *aurois--rois--roit --rions--riez--roient.*

Or, *euſſe, euſſes, eut*; *euſſions--ſiez--ſent.*

Per-

Perfect. *aye eu, ayes eu,* &c.

Plup. *aurois eu,* &c. Or, *euſſe eu,* &c.

Fut. *aurai eu, auras eu,* &c.

See the Future Indic.

Infinitive.

Pref. *Avoir.* Perf. *avoir eu.*

Participle Pref. *ayant.*

Participle Perf. *ayant eu.*

2. *Etre.* Indicative.

Pref. *Suis, es, eſt ; ſommes, êtes, ſont.*

Imperf. *étois--ois--oit --ions--iez--oient.*

Perf. *fus, fus, fut ; fûmes, fûtes, furent.*

Or, *ai été, as été,* &c.

Plup. *avois été, avois été,* &c. Or, *eus été,* &c.

Fut. *ſerai--ras--ra --rons--rez--ront.*

Imperat. *Sois, ſoit ; ſoyons, ſoyez, ſoient.*

Subj. Pref.

Sois, ſois, ſoit ; ſoyons, ſoyez, ſoient.

Imperf. *ſerois--rois--roit --rions--riez--roient.*

Or, *fuſſe, fuſſes, fût ; fuſſions--ſiez--ſent.*

Perf. *aye été,* &c. Fut. *aurai ete,* &c.

Plup. *aurois été ;* or, *euſſe été,* &c.

Infin.

Pref. *Etre.* Perf. *avoir été.* Part. Pref. *etant.*

Perf. *ayant été.*

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Four Regular Conjugations, in one Table.

THE Conjugation is known by the Ending of the Infinitive,

1. *er.* 2. *ir.* 3. *oir.* 4. *re.*

As, *Porter, Punir, Recevoir, Vendre.*

Of these a General Paradigm.

Indic. Pres.

1.	*e,*	*es,*	*e;*	*ons,*	*ez,*	*ent.*
2.	*is,*	*is,*	*it;*	*issons,*	*issez,*	*issent.*
3.	*ois,*	*ois,*	*oit;*	*evons,*	*evez,*	*oivent.*
4.	*ens,*	*ens,*	*end;*	*endons,*	*endez,*	*endent.*

Imperfect.

1.	*ois,*	*ois,*	*oit;*	*ions,*	*iez,*	*oient.*
Or,	*ai,*	*as,*	*a;*	*ames,*	*ates,*	*erent.*

2. *issois,*

2. { *issois, issois, issoit ; issions, issiez, issoient.*
Or, *is, is, it ; imes, ites, irent.*

3. { *evois, evois, evoit ; evions, eviez, evoient.*
Or, *eus, eus, eut ; eumes, eutes, eurent.*

4. { *endois--ois--oit --ions--iez--oient.*
Or, *endis--is--it --imes--ites--irent.*

Perf. and Pluperf.

ai, avois, eus } *porté, puni, reçeu, vendu,* } &c.

Fut. *erai--ras--ra --rons--rez--ront.*

i--, ev--, end-- } *rai--ras--ra*, &c.

Imperative.

e, e ; ons, ez, ent.
i, isse ; issons, issez, issent.
oi, oive ; evons, evez, oivent.
en, ende ; endons--ez--ent.

Subjunctive. Present.

e, es, e ; ions, iez, ent.
isse, isses, isse ; issions, issiez, issent.
oive, oives, oive ; evions, eviez, oivent.
ende, endes, ende ; endions, endiez, endent.

Imper-

Imperfect.

rois--ois--oit --rions--iez--roient.
Or, *asse, asses, at, assions--iez--assent.*

irois--ois--oit --irions--iez--iroient.
Or, *isse, isses, it --issions--iez--issent.*

erois--ois--oit ---ions--iez--oient.
Or, *usse, usses, ut -ussions-iez-eussent.*

endrois--ois--oit --ions--iez--oient.
Or, *endisse--ses--dit -issions-iez--issent.*

Perfect. and Plup.

aye, aurois, eusse, { *porté, puni, reçeu, vendu,* } &c.

Fut. *aurai porté, puni,* &c.

Infin. Pref. *er, ir, oir, re.*

Perf. *avoir porté-,* &c.

Partic. Pref. *ant, issant, evant, endant.*

Perf. *é, i, eu, u, As, Tayant porté, etant monté.*

Declin'd thus:

Sing.	Masc. *é,*	*i,*	*eu,*	*u,*
	Fem. *ée,*	*ie,*	*ene,*	*ue,*
Plur.	*és,* or *ez,*	*is,*	*eus,*	*us,*
	ées,	*ies,*	*enes,*	*nes.*

In the Fourth Conjugation, Verbs that have *i* before *n*, in the laſt Syllable but one of the Infinitive, have *g* before *n* in the laſt Syllable but one of the Tenſes, that have more than one Syllable, except the Subjunctive; and form the Participle Paſſive in *t*; as, *joindre*, *joignons*, &c. *joint*, *joignant*.

Verbs Paſſive are form'd by adding the Participle Paſſive to *etre* in all Tenſes; as, *ſuis parti*, &c. Neuters and Commons are conjugated like Actives; as, *palir*, to grow pale: Except ſome, which are conjugated like Paſſives, by *etre*, not *avoir*; as, *arriver*, *entrer*, *ſortir*, *mourir*, *naître*, *deſcendre*, *cheoir*, *venir*, *partir*, *accourer*, *tomber*, *retourner*, *paſſer*, *aller*, *monter*. And their Compounds; As, *monter*, *je ſuis monté*, &c. But *paſſer*, *monter*, *ſortir*, are often form'd by *avoir*; as, *j'ai paſſé*. The Participle varies in Gender and Number, as the Subſtantive requires; except before an Infinitive; as,

Il { *eſt* / *paſſé* } *venir*.
Elle

In a Queſtion, ſet the Nominative after the Verb in the ſimple Tenſes, and after the Auxiliary in the Compound Tenſes; as, *parle-je? avez-vous-parlé?* In a Negation, *ne* and *pas* are commonly us'd; *ne* is between the Pronoun and Verb; *pas* after the Verb; as, *Je ne parle pas.* In a Negative Queſtion, *ne* is before the Verb, and Auxiliary, *pas* after the Verb and Pronoun, in the ſimple Tenſes, and after the Auxiliary and Pronoun in the Compound Tenſes; as, *ne parle-je pas? n'ai-je pas parlé?* *Ne* is ſometimes omitted, eſpecially before Verbs beginning with a Conſonant; as, *viendra t' il pas*: Will he not come?

The

The Imperative Mood cannot be us'd in a Queſtion. *En* and *y*, without a Queſtion, come between the Pronoun and Verb; as, *J'en parle*, I ſpeak of it; ſometimes they go together; as, *J'y en porte*, I carry ſome of it thither. In a negative they are plac'd thus, *Je n'en parle pas, Je n'y porte pas.* In a Queſtion thus; *N'en parle-je pas, n'y en porte-je pas?*

See the *Syntax*.

CHAP. VII.

Irregular CONJUGATIONS *in Four Claſſes.*

I. *Aller*, To go.

Indicative Mood. Preſent Tenſe.

Ing. {*Vais*, *Vas*,} *vas*, *va*; Pl. *allons*, *allez*, *vont*.

Imperfect. *alloi*, Perf. &c. *allai*, *ſuis*, *etois*, &c. *allé*.

Future. *irai*. Imperat. *va*, *aille*, *allons*, *allez*, *aillent*.

Subj. Preſ. *aille--es--e-*, &c. Imp. *irois*, *allaſſe*.

Perfect. &c. *ſois*, &c. *allé* Infin. *aller*, *etre allé*.

Partic. Preſ. *allant*. Perf. *etant allé*.

S'*en aller*. See the reciprocal Verbs.

Enverrai is the Future of *envoyer*.

II. *Bouillir*, *courir*, *couvrir*, *cueillir*, *dormir*, *faillir*, *fuir*, *haïr*, *mentir*, *mourir*, *offrir*, *ouir*, *ouvrir*, *partir*, *puer*, or *puir*, *querir*, *ſe repentir*, *ſaillir*,

ſaillir, ſentir, ſervir, ſortir, ſouffrir, tenir, venir, vêtir.

1. Bouillir.

Indic. Pref. *Bous, bous, bout; bouillons--ez-ent,* Other Tenſes. *bouillois--lis--lirai.* Imp. *bous, bouille.* Subj. *bouille-lirois-liſſe.*

2. Courir, or Courre.

Indic. *Cours, cours, court: courois, -courus, courrai.* Subj. *coure, courrois, couruſſe.* Part. *courant, couru.*

3. Couvrir.

Couvre--rois--rirai--ris. Imperat. *couvre, couvre.* Subj. *couvre---rirois---riſſe.* Part. *couvrant, couvert.*

4. Cueillir.

Indic. *Cueille---lois---lis---lerai.* Imperat. *cueille.* Subj. *cueille--lerois--liſſe.* Part. *cueillant--it.*

5. Dormir.

Indic. *Dors, dors, dort, dormons. dormois--mis--mirai.* Imperat. *dors, dorme.* Subj. *dorme--mirois--miſſe.*

6. Faillir.

Indic. *Faillis--lirai, or faudrai.* Subj. *failliſſe.*

7. Fuir.

Indic. *Fuis, fuis, fuit, --ions--iez--ient. Fuiyois, fuis, fuirai.* Imperat. *fui, fuie--ions.* Subj. *fuie--es--e--. Fuirois, fuiſſe.* Part. *fuiant, fui.*

8. Haïr,

Indic. *Haïs, haïs, haït.* Imperat. *hai*, where *h* is founded, and *ai* a Diphthong.

9. Mentir.

Mens--ns--nt --mentons--tez--ent. Mentois--tis--tirai. Imperat. *mens, mentez.* Subj. *mente--tirois--tisse.*

10. Mourir.

Meurs--rs--rt; mourons. Mourois--rus; mourrai. Imperat. *meurs, mourez.* Subj. *meure, mourions; mourrois, mourusse.* Part. *mourant, mort.*

Offrir, Ouvrir *are like* Couvrir.

11. Ouir.

Ois, ois, oit, oyons. Oyois, ouïs, ouirai. Imp. *oy, oye, oyons.* Subj. *oye: ouirois, ouisse.* Perf. *oyant, ouï.*

Entendre is more uſed than *ouïr.*

12. Partir.

Pars, pars, part, partons. Partois--tis--tirai. Imp. *pars, parte.* Subj. *parte--tirois--tisse.*

13. Puir.

Pus, pus, put, puons. Puois. Infin. *puir*, or rather in Uſe, *puer: etre puant*, or *ſentir mauvais* is more us'd than *puir* or *puer.*

14. Querir,

Only us'd in the Infin. after *aller, venir, envoyer.*

Acquirer, &c. Thus: Indic. *Acquiers--ers--ert--querons--quis--querrais* Imp. *--querons--rez*. Subj. *--querions--errois--quisse*. Part. *acquerant--quis*. *Conquerir* makes in the Imperat. *Conquerons--rez*.

15. Repentir.

--repens--ens--nt--nous--tois--tis--tirai Imp. *--pens --pente--tirois--tisse*.

16. Saillir.

--lois--lis--lirai. Subj. *--le--lirois--lisse*.

17. Sentir,

Like *Mentir*. *Servir*, *Sortir* like *Dormir*. *Sortir* and the Compounds are form'd by *etre*. *Assortir*, *Resortir* are regular. *Souffrir* like *Couvrir*.

18. Tenir.

Tens--ns--nt --tenons--ez, --tiennent. tenois, tins --ns--nt ; tinmes, tintes, tinrent. tiendrai. Imper. *tien, tenez.* Subj. *tienne, --nes, --nions --ez, tiennent. tiendrois. tinsse--es, tint ; tinssions--ez, tinssent.* Part. *tenant, tenu.* 19. *Venir*, like *tenir*, but with *etre* ; but *sub--con--pro--contra--venir* with *avoir*, like *tenir*.

20. Vêtir.

Vets--ts--vêt--vêtons. vêtois--tis--tirai Imp. *vets, vêtez.* Subj. *vête--tirois--tisse.* Part. *vêtant, vêtu. Travestir, investir* are regular.

Benir. Part. Pass. *beni*, speaking of a Divine Blessing ; and *benit* that of Man.

III. *Cheoir*,

Heir, or *cheir*, *faloir*, *mouvoir*, *pleuvoir*, *ſçavoir*, *ſeoir*, *valoir*, *voir*, *vouloir*.

Cheoir.

For *Cheoir* is uſed commonly *tomber*; Perf. *cheus*, *ſuis cheu*, &c. *Dechoir*, to decay. Indic. *dechois--ois--oit --éons--éez--éent*: *decheus*, *decheus*, *decherrai*. Subj. *déchée--ées--ée --eïons --eïez--éent*: *decherrois*, *decheuſſe*. Infin. *&c. decheant*, *decheu*. *Echoir*; *il echoit*, *&c.* it happen'd.

Valoir, ſee the Impersonals.

Mouvoir.

Indic. *Meus*, *meus*, *meut*; *mouvons*, *mouvez*, *meuvent*. *Mouvois*, *meus*, *mouvrai*. Imperat. *meus*, *meuve*: *mouvons*, *&c.* Subj. *meuve*, &c. *mouviens--iez*, *meuvent*. *Mouvrois*, *meuſſe*: Infin. *&c. mouvant*, *meu*. So the Compounds, as they are uſually form'd like the Simples, in theſe and other Inſtances, in Grammar. *Demouvoir*, Infinitive only.

Pleuvoir, ſee the Impersonals.

Pouvoir.

Indic. { *Puis*, / *Peux*, } *peus*, *peut*; *pouvons--ez*, *peuvent*: *pouvois*, *pus*, *pourrai*. Subj. *&c. puiſſe --ſes*, *&c. pourrois*, *puſſe*. *pouvant*, *pu*. *puis* rather than *peux*.

Sçavoir

Scavoir, *or*, Savoir.

Indic. *Sai*, *ſais*, *ſait* ; *ſavons--ez--ent. Savois*, *ſeus*, *ſaurai.* Imperf. *ſai*, *ſache*, *ſachons*, &c. Subj. &c. *ſache--ſachions. Saurois*, *ſeuſſe. Sachant*, *ſeu.*

Seoir, obſolete. For this, ſee

Seoir, *or*, S'aſſeoir.

Indic. *Aſſieds*, *aſſieds---ed* ; *aſſeyons---eyez---eyent. Aſſeyois--aſſis*, [*aſſierai*, or *--eyerai*, or, *--irai*, theſe not good.] Imp. *aſſieds--eye--eyons*, &c. Subj. &c. *aſſeye* : *aſſierois*, or, *--eyerois* : *aſſiſſe. Aſſeyant*, *aſſis.*

Aſſeoir, when Active, is form'd with *avoir.*

Surſeoir : *ſurſirai*, Fut.

Seoir, ſometimes to become ; *ſied*, *ſient* : *ſeoit ſeoient* ; *ſiera*, *ſieront.*

Valoir.

Indic. *Vaux*, *Vaus*, *--us--ut* : *valons--ez--ent. Valois--lus* : *vaudrai.* Imp. *vaux*, *vaille*, *valons*, *--ez*, *vaillent.* Subj. *vaille--vaillions. Vaudrois*, *valuſſe. Valent*, *valu.*

Vaillant is an Adjective.

Prevaloir : 3d Perſon Subj. *prevale*, *prevalent*, rather than *prevaille.*

Voir.

Indic. *Vois--voyons* : *voyois*, *vis*, *verrai.* Imperf. *voi*, *voye*, &c. Subj. *voye*, *verrois*, *viſſe. Voyant*, *veu.*

Prevoir : Fut. *prevoirai.*

Pourvoir : Perf. *--vus.* Fut. *--voirai.*

Voloir.

Veux, veux, veut ; *voulous--ez, veulent. Voulois--lus* : *voudrai.* Subj. *veuille, voulions, veuillent. Voudrois, vouluſſe. Voulant, voulu.*

IV. *Battre, boire, braire,* &c.

Battre.

Indic. *Bats--ts--t* ; *battons,* &c. *battois--tis--trai.* Imp. *bats, batte,* &c. Subj. *batte, battrois, battiſſe* : *battant-tu.*

Boire.

Bois---ois---oit ; *beuvons---ez, boivent. Beuvois, beus, boirai.* Imp. *boi, boive, beuvons,* &c. Subj. *boive* ; *beuvions,* &c. *boirois, beuſſe* ; *beuvant, beu.*

Braire.

Brais--is--it ; *brayons,* &c. *Brayois---irai.* Imp. *brai, braye.* Subj. *braye* ; *brairois* ; *brayant, brai. Bruire, bruiyant.*

Circoncire.

----cis---is--it ; *iſons,* &c. *---iſois--is--irai.* Imp. *---ci--ciſe,* &c. Subj. *--ciſe--cirois-ciſſe.* Part. *--ciſant--cis.*

Clorre ; *cloſt* ; *clorrai. Clos.*

Con-

Conclurre.

---clus--clus--ut ; --uons, &c. *---uois--us--urrai.* Imp. *---clu--clüe,* &c. *---clüe--cluïons.--clurrois--cluſſe.* Part. *concluant, conclu.*

Exclurre. Partic. *exclus--ſe.*

Conduire.

---duis--duiſois--duiſis---duirai. Imp. *--dui--duiſe.* Subj. *---duiſe--duirois--duiſiſſe.* Part. *---duiſant--dui.*

So *Conſtruire, Cuire, Detruire,* &c.

Confire.

---fis--fiſſons. --fiſſois--fis--firai. Imperf. *confi--fiſſe.* Subj. *- fiſſe--firois--fiſſe. --fiſſant--fit.*

Luire. Partic. *lui.* Like *Conduire.*

Connoitre.

---nois--noit, &c. *--noiſſois--neus--noitrai.* Imp. *---nois--noiſſe.* Subj. *---noiſſe--noitrois--nuſſe. ---noſſant--nu.*

So *Croitre, Paroitre,* &c.

Coudre.

Cous---us---ut ; ---uſons, &c. *Couſois---ſus---drai.* Imp. *cous, couſe,* &c. Subj. *couſe, -- couſions,* &c. *Coudrois--ſuſſe. --ſant--ſu,* Part.

Nuire. Part. *nui.* Like *Luire.*

Croire.

Crois. croyois. crus. croirai. Imp. *croy : croye.* Subj. *croye : --irois. cruſſe. Croyant, cru.*

Dire.

Dis : diſons, dites, diſent. Diſois, dis, dirai. Imp. *di, diſe.* Subj. *diſe, direis, diſſe. Diſant, dit.*

Qu'il die, ſometimes for *qu'il diſe.*

Some Compounds make *diſez*, in the ſecond Plural, for *dites* : And ſome *ſſ* in the Plural Preſent, and other Perſons ; as, *maudiſſons.*

Ecrire.

écris, --rivons. --rivois--rivis--rirai. Imp. *--ri, --rive.* Subj. *--rive--rirois--riviſſe.* Part. *--rivant--rit.*

Frire, frit.

Faire.

Fais : faiſons, faites, font. Faiſois, fis, ferai. Imp. *fai, faſſe : faiſons, faites, faſſent.* Subj. *faſſe, faſſions. Ferois, fiſſe.* Part. *faiſant, fait.*

Lire.

Lis, liſois, lus, lirai. Imp. *lis, liſe.* Subj. *liſe, lirois, luſſe.* Part. *liſant, leu.*

So *Elire*, &c.

Mettre.

Mets : mettois : mis : mettrai. Imp. *mets, mette.* Subj. *mette : mettrois : miſſe.* Part. *mettant, mis.*

Moudre.

Mous, --moulons. Moulois--lus--drai. Imp. *mous, moule.* Subj. *moule, moudrois, mouluſſe.* Part. *moulant--lu.*

Naître.

Nais,--naiſſons. Naiſſois, naquis, naîtrai. Imp. *nais, naiſſe.* Subj. *naiſſe, naîtrois, naquiſſe.* Part. *naiſſant, né.*

Renaitre has no Compound Tenſes.

Repaître. Repus : repu, Part.

Plaire.

Plais, plaiſois, plus, plairai. Imp. *plais, plaiſe.* Subj. *plaiſe, plairois, pluſſe.* Part. *plaiſant, plu.*

Prendre.

Prens,---ns--nt ; --prenons. Prenois, pris, prendrois. Imp. *pren, prenne, prenons,* &c. Subj. *prenne, prenions : prendrois, priſſe.* Part. *prenant, pris.*

Rire.

Ris--rions : riois, ris, rirai. Imp. *ri, rie.* Subj. *rie, rions : rirois, riſſe.* Part. *riant, ri.*

Abſoudre.

---ſous--ſous--ſout ; --ſolvons, &c. *--ſolvois, --ſoudrai.* Imp. *--ſous--ſolve.* Subj. *--ſolve--ſoudrais.* Part. *--ſolvant--ſous.*

Reſoudre : Part. *reſolu.* Perf. *reſolus.*

Diſſoudre : Part. Paſſ. *diſſous* : And Plural Indic. &c. *diſſoudrons ;* &c.

Abſoudre, diſſoudre, have no Perfect.

Sourdre, 3d Sing. Ind. *ſourd.*

Suf-

Suffire.

I-fis--fiſſons--fiſſois--fis--firai. Imp. *--fi--fiſe.* Subj. *--fiſſe--firois--fiſſe.* Part. *--fiſſant--fi.*

Taire, like *Plaire*; Part. *teu.*

Suivre.

Suis--ſuivons--vois--vis--vrai. Imp. *ſui, ſuive.* Subj. *ſuive--vrois--viſſe.* Part. *--vant--vi.*

Traire: Participle Paſſive, *trait.*

Abſtraire.

--rais--rayons. Part. *--rayant--rait.*

Vaincre.

Vainos,--cs--ct: *--quons--quois--quis--crai.* Imp. *--que.* Subj. *--que--crois--quiſſe.* Part. *--quant --cu.*

Vivre.

Vis--vivons: *vivois, vecus, vivrai.* Imp. *vi--vive.* Subj. *vive, vivrois, vecuſſe.* Part. *vivant, vecu.*

Moſt Compounds like the Simples; as above.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

VERBS *Impersonal, Reciprocal; Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, and their Cases; Interjections, Particles.*

I. IMPERSONALS.

AS, *Il faut*, one must; *Il neige*, It snows; *On dit*, They say, or, It is said; and the like.

On, here, is from *Homme*; and takes commonly *l* before it, when the preceding word ends with a Vowel: As, *Si l'on vent.* But if the word after *On* begins with *l*, *On* has no *l*; as, *Si on l'estime.*

On sometimes speaks the first Person, I, or We: As, *On verra*, I or We shall see.

Sometimes the Persons are distinguish'd here by Pronouns: As, *Il m' importe*, or, *Vous importe.*

IMPERSONALS are form'd in the Third Person Singular, by the Conjugation of each Verb; as, *Neige, neigoit*, &c.

Some

Some are irregular ; As, *Faut, faloit, falut* ; *a, avoit, eut fallu, faudra : faille, faudroit, falût* ; *aye, auroit, eût fallu, aura fallu.*

So *Vaut.*

Faut is us'd before a Subjunctive with *que* ; before an Infinitive ; or a Subſtantive, with or without a Pronoun ; and at the End of a Sentence.

Pleut, pleuvoit, &c. *Il y a*, There is ; *Il y avoit*, &c.

Il fait is ſometimes us'd for the Verb *Etre* : As, *Il fait beau tems.*

Se is us'd impersonally. As, *Il ſe boit de bon Vin*, There is good Wine drunk.

Impersonals are form'd, as Perſonals, with Affirmation, Negation, or Queſtion ; and with *en* and *y* : As, *Neige t'il ?* Does it ſnow ? *Il ne neige pas* ; *Il neige* ; *Ne neige t'il pas ? T'en a t'il ?* Is there any of it ? *N'y a t'il pas* ; Is not there.

2. VERBS *Reciprocal,*

Are not properly ſuch, but Actives with the Pronouns repeated ; *Me, te, ſe, nous, vous, ſe.* They are form'd with *Etre.*

Je me leve, Tu te leves, &c. I riſe, *&c.*

Some Verbs are always reflected, or reciprocal ; as, *ſe repentir, ſe moquer* ; and the like.

En comes in ſome Verbs, after *ſe* : As, *S'en aller, s'en courir, s'en fuir, s'en retourner.*

Adverbs,

Adverbs, with the Formation of them, may be view'd in the Dictionary. So Conjunctions and Interjections. Prepoſitions are either in Compoſition; as, *im, re,* or Separate: And theſe ſimple, as, *dans*; or compound; as, *deſſus.* Some of theſe govern a Nominative Caſe, or an Accuſative; as *aprés, avant*; ſome a Genitive; as, *au deſſus, arriere*; ſome a Dative, as *Juſque. De, du, des, à, au, aux*, are properly Prepoſitions expreſſing the Caſe. All Particles may be reduc'd to ſome of the foregoing Heads, and found in the Dictionary.

CHAP. IX.

Syntax, *and Specimen of Phraſes and Proverbs.*

ETYMOLOGY, or the Derivation of Words, is not ſtrictly a Part of Grammar, but belongs rather to the Lexicographers, and that Part of polite Learning, which is diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of Criticiſm.

I. ARTICLES. See above.

NOUNS and Adverbs of Quantity govern a Genitive, with *de*; as, *beaucoup d' Enfans. Du* comes before Rivers Maſculine, and *de*, Feminine; as, *riviere du Rhône, de Seine:* But we ſay, *vin de Rhin, de Moſelle. Bien* has *du, de'l, des,* after it, for *de*; as, *bien du Vin. De* is us'd with Adjectives before indefinite Subſtantives; as, *voilà de bon vin.* But if no Adjective, or it follows the Subſtantive, we ſay, *voilà du vin. Du, de, la, des,* come before Definite Adjectives; as, *l'opinion du beau ſexe. Un, une,* and its Plural, *des, de, à des,* commonly expreſs an individual Subſtance; as,

un homme juſte. *De* is redundant in ſome Sentences, as, *il y en a trois de bleſſez*, Three of them are wounded. The Articles, *le*, *la*, *les*, and their oblique Caſes *de*, *du*, &c. alſo *un*, *une*, *des*, and all Cardinal Numbers, are ſet before the Subſtantives they belong to; as, *le Prince*: but if an Adjective goes before, the Article precedes; as, *le grand monde*. *Du*, *de la*, *des*, are ſometimes chang'd into *de* before an Adjective, as aforeſaid. An Adverb ſometimes comes between the Article and the Adjective; as, *à environ dix*, to about Ten. But this *de preſque tout*, of almoſt all, is faulty. *Le*, *la*, *du*, *des*, before a Sirname is declin'd as Part of it; as, *le Coq*, *de le Coq*: And when you ſpeak of a Woman, thus, *La le Maiſtre*, *de la le Maiſtre*: *La la Motte*, *de la la Motte*, &c. *De* is kept before a Sirname of one Syllable, or of Two, beginning with a Vowel, as, *de Thou*: But if it be of more Syllables than Two, *de* is kept or left out; as, *Ambuſſon*, *d' Ambuſſon*. If you ſpeak of a Woman, *de* is ſet with an Article before the Name, as, *la d' Ambuſſon*. Articles are often expreſs'd here, and repeated when omitted in *Engliſh*; as, *la clemence*, Clemency: But *un*, *de*, are not repeated before Adjectives; as, *un honnête & ſavant Homme*. *Le*, *la*, *les*, in the Nominative, are always ſet before the Superlative in a definite Senſe, coming after its Subſtantive, whatever be the Caſe of the Subſtantive; as, *d' une dame la plus belle*. But if the Superlative goes before the Subſtantive, the Article ſhews the Caſe of the Subſtantive; as, *je parle du plus honnête homme*, I ſpeak of the honeſteſt Man. The Article is ſunk in many Phraſes; as, *avoir chaud*, to be hot. In Epithets, Nick-Names, Names of Diſtinction, Trade, Quality, Profeſſion, and the like, the Adjective or Subſtantive is put in the Nominative

Caſe; whatever is the Caſe of the Subſtantive. As, *je parle de Louis le Grand*, *le neveu de Douglas le cordonnier*.

II. NOUNS.

1. Substantives.

THE latter of Two Subſtantives meeting, if one depends on the other, is put in the Genitive; as, *le Palais du Roy*. *Toutes ſortes* is follow'd with a Genitive Plural; but *toute ſorte*, with either a Singular or Plural; as, *toutes ſortes de Gens*: *Toute ſorte d'avantage*, or *d'avantages*. Two or more Subſtantives Singular, with a Conjunction, if they ſpeak of different Things, require a Verb and Adjective Plural; as, *la Foi*, *& la Charité ſont Divines*: But if they mean one Thing, a Singular; as, *Guillaume Roy & Prince d'Orange eſt Sage*.

2. Adjectives.

Adjectives of Ordinal Numbers, go before the Subſtantive; as, *le premier Monarque*: Except in proper Names; as, *Guilaume troiſiéme*: Names of Books, Chapters, *&c.* as, *livre premier*; (but this does not always hold:) Conjunctive Pronouns; as, *mon*, *ton*, *ſon*, *&c.* go before the Subſtantives; as, *mon Chapeau*: And ſome Adjectives generally do; as, *bon*, *mauvais*, *mechant*, *grand*, *petite*, *pauvre*, *jeune*, *vieux*, *chetif*, *galant*, *laid*, *beau*, *gros*, &c. as likewiſe moſt Comparatives and Superlatives; as, *un bon homme*.

But

But these Adjectives may be put after their Substantives.

1. When others are join'd with them; as, *un homme bon & honnête*, 2. When the Adjectives relate to a Thing that follows; as, *un garçon beau comme un ange.*

Adjectives come after Substantives;

1. When they express a Colour; as, *du vin rouge.* 2. All Participles; as, *Chambre garnie.* 3. Names of Nations; as, *dame ângloise.* 4. Ending in *f*, or *ique*; as, *habit neuf, utilité publique.* 5. They that express a Quality of the Air, Weather, or Elements; as, *tems froid.* 6. Those that may be us'd like Substantives; as, *Homme bossu.* 7. Ending in *esque, ile, ule*; as, *Figure grotesque.* 8. These following, and others; as, *recent, long, court*, &c. but here are Exceptions, especially in Poetry. Many may be set before or after their Substantives; and some differently plac'd do differ in Sense; as, *femme Sage*, a wise Women; *sage femme*, a Midwife.

Adjectives ought to agree with the Substantives in Case, Gender, and Number; as, *petite Table*: Except *royaux*, put for *royales*, with *lettres, ordonnances*, and *Prisons.* Two or more Substantives, meaning different Things, make the Adjective agree with the Masculine, rather than the Feminine Substantive; as, *l'homme & la femme sont obligez.* But when the Substantives are not the Nominatives of the Verb, the Adjective agrees with the nearest; as, *on voit le merite & la vertu opprimée.* When many Substantives of several Genders meet, the word *chose*, or the like, may be

be put in to aſcertain the Gender of the Adjective; as, *l' Or, l' Argent, la renommée, les honneurs ſont choſes incertaines*; or, *des biens incertains*. Sometimes the Feminine Singular is preferr'd to the Maſculine Plural; as, *le merite & la juſtice eſt mepriſée*. *Partie*, and *quelque choſe* have a Maſculine Adjective; as, *partie du pain mangé*: *Quelque choſe de bon*. Some Adjectives govern a Noun or Verb, as *digne*, *propre*, &c. And ſome are us'd abſolutely, or govern'd, as, *ſenſible*, &c.

COMPARISON.

Plus, *autant*, *tant*, *moins*, are follow'd by a Genitive with *de*, as, *plus d' Argent*. *En* is us'd to avoid repeating the Noun; as, *il a bien de l' Argent, mais vous en avez plus*. *Que* is follow'd often by a Verb or an Adverb; as *plus riche que jamais*. 'Tis a Fault to uſe *que* for *de* after *plus*, or *moins*, for than. *Que* after *plus* ſignifies but; as, *je n' ai plus que cent*. *Auſſi*, *autant* are always us'd with an Affirmation; *ſi*, *tant*, with a Negation; as, *vous etes auſſi riche que lui*; *n' etes pas ſi ſavant*.

NUMERALS.

In reckoning Years from any *Epoch*, Cardinal Numbers are us'd; as, *l' an ſix cens quatre de la fondation de Rome*. *Mil*, not *mille* is put for *millieme*, in reckoning Years ſince Chriſt; as, *l' an mil ſix cens*, &c. Cardinal Numbers are ſometimes us'd for Ordinals, in ſpeaking of Princes, quoting a Book or Chapter, &c. as, *Henry trois*, *Chapitre quatre*. For *c' eſt le deuxiéme*, *ou*, *le troiſiéme Chapitre*, we ſay, *c' eſt le deux*, *ou*, *troiſiéme Chapitre*. 'Tis doubtful, whether is moſt proper, *vingt & un cheval*, or, *vingt & un chévaux*: We ſay, *vingt & un*

jour

jour or *an*, tho' an Adjective Plural follows; as, *elle a vingt & un an paſſez*, ſhe is paſt one and twenty Years.

III. Pronouns.

THE Nominative Pronoun is ſet after the Verb, in a Queſtion; as, *parle-je*, do I ſpeak? In *dis-je*, *dit-il*, and the like Parentheſes: In the ſecond Imperfect of the Subjunctive; as, *fut-il*, were he; *eut elle*, had ſhe: In the Preſent Subjunctive; as, *ſoit il*, may it be. So in theſe Sort of Queſtions, *le Roy eſt-il venu*, Is the King come? But in the Affirmation the Pronoun is ſuperfluous; as, *Le Roy eſt venu*, the King is come.

In moſt *European* Languages, the ſecond Perſon Plural is us'd for the Singular; as, *vous étes*, you are: So *votre* for *ton*, or, *tien*. Yet the Adjective to *vous* is Singular. *Tu* and *ton* are often us'd for *vous* and *votre* in familiar Speech, or to an Inferior. *Ce* is often put before *etre*; as, *c'eſt lui*, 'tis he; *c'eſt aſſez*, that's enough. *C'eſt*, and *il eſt*, are us'd indifferently, before a National Name, or a Superlative, or Nouns of Quality, *&c.* as, *il eſt*, or, *c'eſt homme*. The Dative is often expreſs'd by the Accuſative, *me*, *te*, *ſe*, *nous*, *vous*; and by *lui*, *leur*, before a Verb; as, *il m'a dit*. *Me*, *te*, *ſe*, *le*, *la*, *les*, *nous*, *vous*, are ſet before the Verb which they govern; as, *il me hait*: Except in the firſt or ſecond Perſon Imperative, in affirming, as, *Promenons-nous*, let us walk; and in this Caſe, *toi* and *moi* are us'd; as, *arréte toi*, ſtay. *En* and *y* are plac'd like theſe Pronouns.

When a Verb governs Two Pronouns; that of the Accuſative, and of the Firſt and Secoud Perſon, are plac'd next to the Verb, but if they be of the Third Perſon, the Dative is next the

Verb;

Verb; as, *il me le donne*, he gives it me; *donnez le moi*, give it me; *je le leur dirai*, I ſhall tell it them: But in the firſt and ſecond Perſons Imperative, the Accuſative goes next the Verb; as, *donnez le lui*, give it him or her. *En* and *y*, join'd to Pronouns, are ſet after them; as, *menez nous y*, carry us thither. For *menez m' y*, and the like, ſay rather, *menez moi la*, &c. carry me thither, &c.

Perſonal Nominative Pronouns are repeated, when the Tenſe and Perſon of the Verb are alter'd: As, *Je viendrai*, and *Je ſouhaiterois*: And in paſſing from a Negation to an Affirmation; and after *mais*, *même*, and the like.

Oblique Perſonal Pronouns, in the Dative and Accuſative, are always repeated: As, *Il m' aime*, and *Me conſidere*.

Il ne veut pas le faire, or the like, is a better Situation of the Pronoun, than *Il ne le veut pas faire*, He will not do it.

Lui, *eux*, *elle*, *elles*, are ſaid of Perſons only, or Things aſcrib'd to Perſons: As, *Eſt elle*, It is She.

When we ſpeak of inanimate or irrational Beings, we uſe different Pronouns from thoſe applied to others; not *lui*, or *elle*, &c. but *ce*, *y*, and the like. As, *Ce Cheval eſt fougueux*; *Ne vous y fiez pas*.

Il, *elle*, *ſoi*, are not us'd for one another. *Soi*, in Things, takes place of *lui*: As, *L' aiment attire le fer à ſoi*. Yet in Feminines, *elle* may be us'd for *ſoi*: As, *La vertu a en elle tout ce*.

Soi is us'd of Perſons in general; as, *Parler de ſoi*: *Lui* and *elle*, for *ſoi*, of particular Perſons; as, *Ne parle que de lui*, He ſpeaks of none but him.

Lui-

Lui-
Elle- } *même*, are us'd, as *Lui, elle, ſoi.*
Soi-

Maſculine Pronouns are join'd to Feminine Subſtantives, beginning with a Vowel, or an *h* mute, for the better Sound; as, *Mon ame.*

The Dative of Pronouns is us'd to ſhew a Poſſeſſion; as, *à moi*, Mine. So in Subſtantives; as, *à Monſieur*, the Gentleman's.

Mon, ton, ſon, nôtre, vôtre, leur, go before the Nouns; and *Mien, tien, ſien, le nôtre, le vôtre, le leur*, after. As, *Mon Cheval mieux que le ſien.*

Les miens, tiens, ſiens, nôtres, &c. ſometimes mean one's Friends, or the like; and *le mien*, &c. one's Property.

Cet, cette, ces, are join'd to, and go before a Subſtantive.

Celui, celle, ceux, celles, ſhould be follow'd by a Genitive, or *qui*.

Ce is us'd before a Maſculine Subſtantive that begins with a Conſonant, or an *h* aſpirate; before *qui* and *être*. For *ce dit-il*, we ſay, *dit-il*. For *ce qui, ce qu'il.*

Ce dont, ce de quoi, ce à quoi, pour ce faire, en ce faiſant, outre ce, à ce que, are not in uſe: Nor *ce que*, for *ſi.*

C'eſt, or *eſt*, are indifferently us'd, thus: *La meilleure eſt*, or *c'eſt.*

Ici, ci, la, are put to Nouns preceded by *ce, cet, cette*: As, *Ce tems ici*, or, *Ce tems ci*: Which laſt is the better.

Icelui, iceux, icelle, icelles, are out of Date.

Celui-ci, celui-la, &c. *Ceci, cela*, are follow'd by a Genitive: But *qui* muſt not immediately follow them.

them. As, Not *celui-la qui*, but *celui qui* : And, *Celui-la ſe trompe, qui penſe que.*

Cettui- { *ci*, / *la*, } and *cette-* { *ci*, / *la*, } are obſolete.

Qui and *dont* are us'd more for Perſons than Things, and *lequel* more for Things.

Qui, in the Nominative and Accuſative, is us'd for any Sort of Beings : In the Genitive and Accuſative, and with a Prepoſition, it is only us'd of Perſons. As, Not *chien de qui* ; but *duquel.*

Lequel is us'd for *que*, and *dont* ; when *qui* and *dont* are equivocal ; and when the Relative is in the Genitive, after a Subſtantive : As, *Au retour duquel* ; not *de qui* : And when the Relative expreſſes a Choice ; as, *Dites moi lequel.*

Quoi is only us'd of inanimate Things ; as, *ſur quoi*, whereupon.

Ou relates to a Place, or Thing : *En*, to a Perſon, Thing, or Place : *Y* to the ſame.

En is often put without an Antecedent ; as, *J'en tiens*, I am caught : And, in Compariſons, with *etre* ; as, *Il en eſt des Hommes, comme des Femmes* ; It is with Men, as with Women.

Y is us'd with the Third Perſon Singular of *avoir*, imperſonally ; as, *Il y a*, There is, &c.

Le is ſometimes a Relative Particle ; as, *Je le ſuis*, I am ſo. But if a Man anſwers a Woman, or a Woman a Man, *auſſi* ſhould be us'd likewiſe : As, *Je ſuis Malade.* Anſw. *Je la ſuis auſſi.*

Qui is often repeated ; as, *Qui eſt ſçavant, qui danſe bien*, &c.

For

For *Qui plus, qui moins*, ſay, *Les uns plus, les autres moins*; Some more, ſome leſs.

Que is better us'd than *où*, *d'où*, *dont*, *avec lequel*, or *laquelle*, *par lequel*, or *laquelle*: As, *C'eſt en France qu'on boit le bon Vin*; It is in *France*, where good Wine is drunk.

Qui is ſometimes oddly us'd, thus: *Le Soleil que l'on dit qui eſt plus grand*; The Sun which is ſaid to be bigger. But for this, ſome ſay, *Etre plus grand.*

In Interrogations, *Quel* and *lequel* are ſaid of Perſons and Things; *Qui*, of Perſons; *Quoi*, of Things only.

Chacun has no Plural.

Perſonne, when a Pronoun, has no Plural: Is always Maſculine, and ſignifies any body.

Speaking of a Woman, you muſt not ſay, *Perſonne ſi heureuſe*, or the like; but *aucune Perſonne*, or, *Femme ſi heureuſe*. Yet it may have a common Adjective in both Genders, ſpeaking either of Men or Women; as, *Perſonne ſi ſage.*

Chaque has no Plural. *Pluſieurs* is Plural, of both Genders. *Aucun* and *pas-un* are Negative; and the latter has no Plural.

Which Pronouns are Negative, and which Affirmative, may eaſily be known by the Senſe of them.

Quelqu'un is better than *quelcun.*

Quiconque is ſaid of Perſons, and has no Plural.

Quoique is Neuter.

Quelque, About, is an Adverb.

Quelconque is Negative: As, *Je n'ai affaire quelconque.*

Même is often join'd to Nouns; as, *Le Roy même.* Sometimes it is an Adverb, and implies *even*, or, *at the same time.*

IV. VERBS.

Some Conjunctions govern the Indicative; as, *Depuis que*, &c. Some a Subjunctive; as, *afin que.*

A Verb, follow'd by the Particle *que*, governs an Indicative, or a Subjunctive.

The Subjunctive is chiefly us'd after certain Verbs, as *Vouloir*, *prier*, *douter*, and the like, in Sense.

Some Verbs require *de*, and an Infinitive: As, *Je lui ai commandé de vous dire.*

Most Impersonals require a Subjunctive, and Verbs with *si* before them; or *quelque*, *quoique*; or a Superlative: Or when *que* is us'd for *de ce que*, or with *qui.*

De, *à*, *pour*, join'd with the Infinitive, express the *Latin* Gerunds and Supines.

De is us'd before the Infinitive, after a Substantive; as, *L'Art de Parler*, The Art of Speaking: And after Adjectives that govern a Genitive; as, *Content de mourir.* After *etre*, impersonally us'd with some Adjectives; as, *Il est bon de Servir sa Patrie.* After *souhaiter*, *commander*, &c. As, *Je vous prie de considerer.*

A is us'd before the Infinitive, after *avoir* and *etre*, in some Expressions; as, *C'est à lui à jouer*,

He

He is to play. After Adjectives that govern a Dative; as, *Je ſuis prêt à parler.* After ſome Verbs; as, *Je me prepare à partir*: And in ſome Phraſes, where the Infinitive Active is put for the Paſſive; as, *La Guerre eſt à craindre*, War is to be fear'd.

De or *à* are indifferent before ſome Verbs, as the beſt Sound is. *Prier* with *à*, is to invite; with *de* to deſire.

Pour is ſet before the Infinitive to expreſs the End, Deſign, or Cauſe of an Action; as, *Je viens pour vous dire*: After *trop* and *aſſez*; as, *trop ſage pour faire cela. Sans*, *aprés*, *par*, and ſome Conjunctions, as, *avant que de*, &c. are ſet before the Infinitive; as, *ſans reſpirer*, without Breathing.

The Future Indicative is ſometimes made by the preſent Subjunctive; as, *Je ne crois pas qu'il vienne*, not *viendra*, I do not believe he will come: And the Imperfect Subjunctive, by that of the Indicative; as, *ſi je vous donnois*, not *donnerois*.

A Verb Perſonal, in the Indicative or Subjunctive Mood, requires before or after it a Nominative, either expreſs or underſtood, to agree with it in Number and Perſon; as, *Je n' aime que vous.*

All Nouns are of the Third Perſon, except *je*, *tu*, *nous*, *vous*, and Nouns us'd in the Senſe of them.

A Verb agrees with the Firſt Perſon rather than the Second, and with the Second rather than the Third: As, *Lui* and *moi avons dîné.*

We ſay, *Vous* and *Moi*, not *Moi* and *Vous*; You and I.

Etre,

Etre, Paſſive Verbs, and ſome Neuters, have often a Nominative, both before and after: As, *Je ſuis facbé*.

When many Nominatives have *ou* between, the Verb is commonly Singular, but ſometimes Plural. When they have *ni*, it is in either Number.

If *Mais* comes before the laſt of many Nominatives, the Verb ſhould be Singular.

After Collective Words, as, *Une Quantité*, &c. the Verb agrees in Number with the Subſtantive that follows the Collective: As, *Quantité de gens me ſont venus voir*.

We ſay, *Ce ſont eux*, *Ce ſeront eux*; and the like.

In the Imperfect Tenſe, the Singular is rather us'd than the Plural, with *eux* and *elles*: As, *C'etoit eux*, or *elles*. But the Plural ought rather to be us'd, when there follows a Plural Noun: As, *C'etoient de Grands Hommes*, They were Great Men.

It is better likewiſe to ſay, *Si c'eût été eux*, *elles*, *ou*, *vos Freres*, than *Si c'euſſent*; If it had been they, or your Brothers.

When *Qui* is the Nominative, the Verb ought to be of the ſame Perſon with that Pronoun with which *Qui* agrees: As, *C'eſt moi qui ai fait cela*; 'Tis I have done that.

Some make the Verb after *qui* always to be of the Third Perſon in the Subjunctive Singular: As, *Si c'etoit moi qui eût fait cela*. But in the Plural it follows the common Rule; as, *Si c'etoit nous qui euſſions fait cela*.

Imper-

Impersonals have *Il* before them, to express Natural Actions; as, *Il pleut*, It rains: And *on* for Moral; as, *On dit*, It is said.

Active Verbs govern an Accusative; Passives an Ablative, or an Accusative with *Par*. The Ablative is for an Action of the Mind, *Par* for that of the Body: As, *Ils ont été pris par l'Ennemi, etre aimé de Dieu.*

Verbs of giving, or taking away, govern a Dative of the Person, and an Accusative of the Thing: As, *Donner la Gloire à Dieu.*

Some Verbs are both Active and Neuter; as, *rougir*, to redden, or blush.

Verbs Neuter are set with, or without a Case. With a Case, chiefly, when a Preposition follows.

Verbs of Motion commonly govern a Dative to a Place, and an Ablative from it: As, *Venir à* Paris, *de* Bruxelles.

V. Participles.

I. Active.

That in *ant* is of all Numbers, Genders, and Persons, while it keeps the Force of the Verb: As, *Je les ai veu mangeant.*

Some are made either Adjectives or Substantives; and then they vary according to the Difference of Numbers, *&c.* As, *Le croissant de la Lune; Les Etoilles brillantes.*

En,

En, with the Participle *ant*, is a Gerund; as, *En revenant*, In returning.

2. Paſſive.

Theſe vary according to the Number, &c. As, *Elles ſont Perſecutées.*

When *Vous* is put for *Tu*, the Participle is Singular: As, *Vous êtes aimé*, or *aimée.*

It is declin'd too in Neuter Verbs; as, *Elle y eſt allée.*

If it be us'd actively with *avoir*, and no Pronoun in the Accuſative goes before, it is of all Numbers, Genders, and Perſons: As, *Elle a aimé.*

When a Pronoun in the Accuſative goes before, it agrees with it in Gender, &c. As, *La Lettre que j'ai luë.* So in Verbs reflected, or reciprocal; as, *Elle s'eſt tuée.*

It is indeclinable, that is, of all Genders, Numbers and Perſons, when an Infinitive follows next: As, *Elle eſt allé voir*: Or, in the Perfect of Verbs reciprocal; as, *Elles ſe ſont dit.*

But in reflected Verbs, when a Noun follows, it is declin'd; that is, differs in Gender, Number and Caſe, according to the Subſtantive: As, *Ils ſe ſont rendus Maitres.*

But ſome ſay, either way; *Elles ſe ſont trouvées*, or *trouvé*; and the like.

Some are Adjectives, as *Poli*; and ſome are Subſtantives, as, *Banni.*

VI. A D-

VI. ADVERBS.

TWO Negatives, as *ne* and *pas*, or *point*, are commonly us'd together. Observe the Use of *Pas* and *Point*. *Pas* is always before *beaucoup*, *plus*, *moins*, and the like in Sense, *toujours*, and the like; *si*, *tant*, and most Adverbs; as, *il n'y a pas beaucoup de Monde*. *Point* is not us'd before a Noun, except *de* follows next; as, *il n'y a point de moyen*. *Pas* or *point* are left out, when *ni* follows; as, *je ne l'aime ni ne le hais*. After *nul*, *aucun*, *rien*, *Personne*, *jamais*; as, *il n'a nul dessein*; and after *plus* and *moins*; as, *il ne fera plus de mal*. When *que* for *sinon*, but follows; as, *il ne m'écrit qu'une Lettre*. (*but*) when *que* means *till*, or, *but when*, Two Negatives are us'd, as, *je ne le ferai point, que vous ne soyez venu*, I shall not do it, till you are come. Likewise they are not us'd after *que*, for *pourquoy*, as, *Que ne le faites vous*, Why do not you do it? After *empêcher*, *craindre*, *prendre garde*, except when *craindre* is us'd in a Sense of Wishing, and *prendre garde* to take notice: With the Verb *oser* and *pouvoir*; as, *je n'ose lui parler*: we say also, *Je ne saurois*, for *Je ne puis*: In several Expressions you may use a single or double Negative, as, *s'il ne vient*, or *vient pas*.

Tant and *autant* are us'd before Substantives, and *si* and *aussi* before Adjectives; *autant* and *aussi* always affirm, and *si*, and *tant* deny. Some Words are either Adverbs or Prepositions; as, *aprés*, behind; *aprés moi*, behind me: And Adverbs or Conjunctions; as, *si*, *davantage*, &c. which will appear by their Signification.

VII. CONJUNCTIONS, &c.

We do not ſay { *avant* / *devant* / *à moins* / *crainte* } *de* but { *que de* / and / *de crainte que.* }

Au cas que, or, *en cas que*, are the ſame. *Vers* relates to a Place, and *envers* to a Perſon; as, *vers le ciel, envers dieu. En* and *dans* are us'd differently; *en* without an Article; as, *en danger* (tho' we ſay *en l'autre monde*) *dans* chiefly with it; as, *dans le cofre*; but *en* is often with an Article cut off. *En* is us'd for Time paſt; as, *il a compoſe en trois ans*; *dans* for the future; as, *viendra dans huit jours*: *Dans* for a Place; as, *dans cabinet*; but we ſay, *en ſoi-même.* Elſe they are indifferent; as, *dans*, or *en un bon authem*: And the Prepoſition varies with the Senſe; as, *dans l'egliſe, en une poſture decente.*

Faute is us'd before a Noun, and *à faute* before a Verb; as, *faute d' argent, à faute de pair.*

Dedans, dehors, deſſus, deſſous, auparavant, alentour are Adverbs, and govern no Caſe: So we muſt not ſay, *dedans le lit*, but *dans*, &c. Yet when *dédans, dehors, deſſus, deſſous*, are join'd together, or have *de* before them, they have the Force of Prepoſition; as, *dedans & dehors le jardin.*

A Specimen of their Proverbs may be, *point d' Argent, point de Suiſſe*, which anſwers our, *No Penny, no* Pater-Noſter: And of their Phraſes, *Je n' ai que faire*, I have nothing to do.

A Maſter, Dictionary, Reading the beſt Authors, Practice and Converſation will ſupply the Remainder.

AKET

A KEY *to the* UNIVERSAL GRAMMAR *ſhall be publiſh'd, as ſoon as Leiſure will admit, which will explain the Terms of Grammar to the meaneſt Capacity; and at the End of each Claſs of the Tongues, an* Index *of the Foreign Words in each, with the Interpretation of them.*

FINIS.

ERRATA in the *Italian* GRAMMAR, NUMB. II. For *September*, 1719.

PREFACE, *Pag.* 2. for *Scenery*, r. *Scenary*. P. 7. for *Meſſanian*, *Meſſenian*: and for *Cruſca*, *Cruſca*. And for *Academics*, *Academies*.

GRAMMAR. Pag. 6. for *Giudice*, r. *Giudice*. P. 13. for *Bell*, r. *Bell*. P. 14. for *Parlarate*, r. *Parlerete*. P. 21. l. 14. for *Altri*, r. *Altrii*. P. 29. for *Aver*, r. *Haver*. P. 33. l. 17. put a [;] between *Va*, and *Vada*. P. 46. l. 10. to *loſt*, add, *after a Conſonant*.

See the *ERRATA* in the *Spaniſh* Grammar, about the Accents.

The Reader is deſir'd to correct with his Pen any Literal *Errata* (as there are but few, and of a ſmaller Nature) that he finds uncorrected in theſe Grammars: The Author's great Diſtance from the Preſs, not allowing that nice Exactneſs he deſir'd in the Impreſſion.